



HTRF assays of IP1, cAMP and pERK pathways employed to study biased signaling of the calcium-sensing receptor

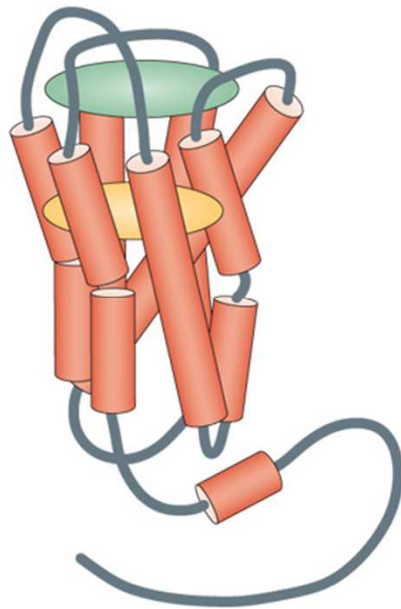
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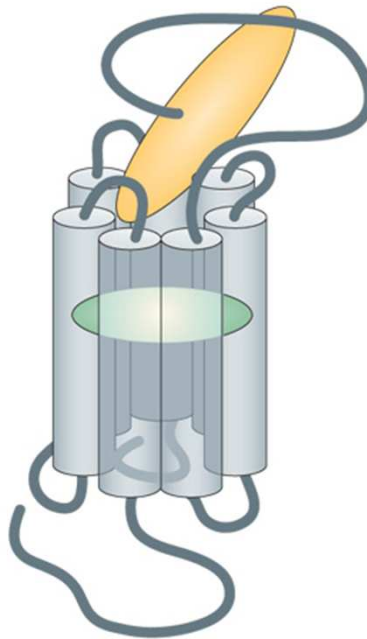


G protein-coupled receptor families/classes

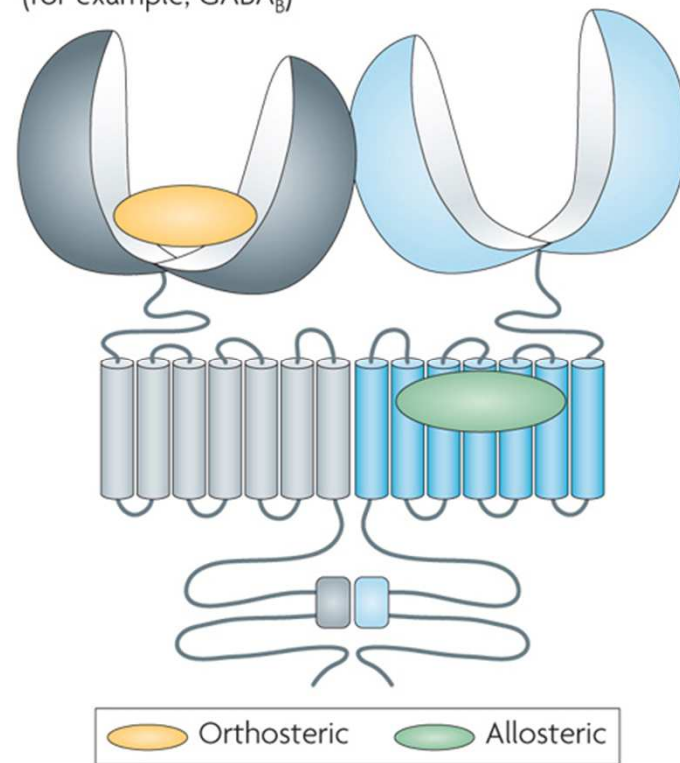
Class A
(for example, M2 mAChR)



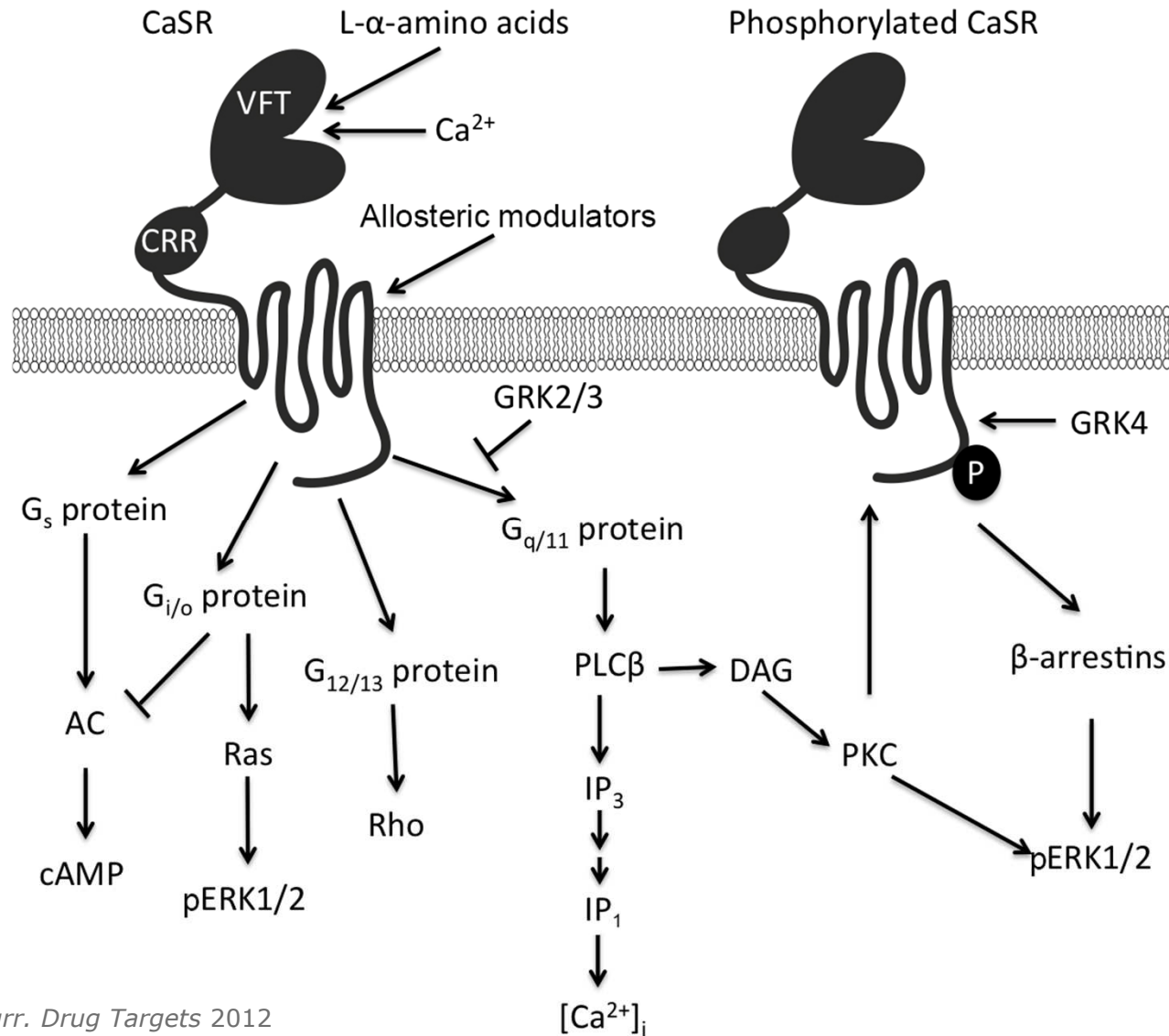
Class B
(for example, CRF1)



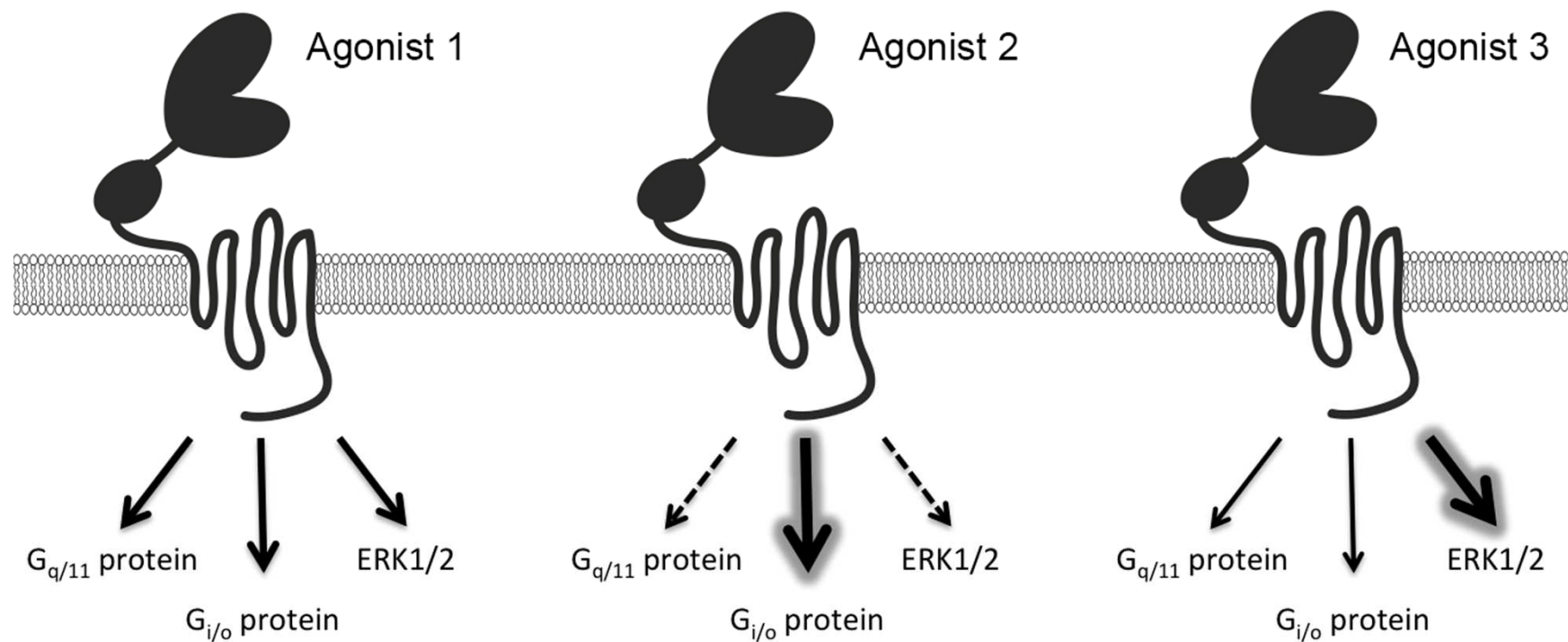
Class C
(for example, GABA_B)



Calcium-sensing receptor (CaSR) signaling pathways

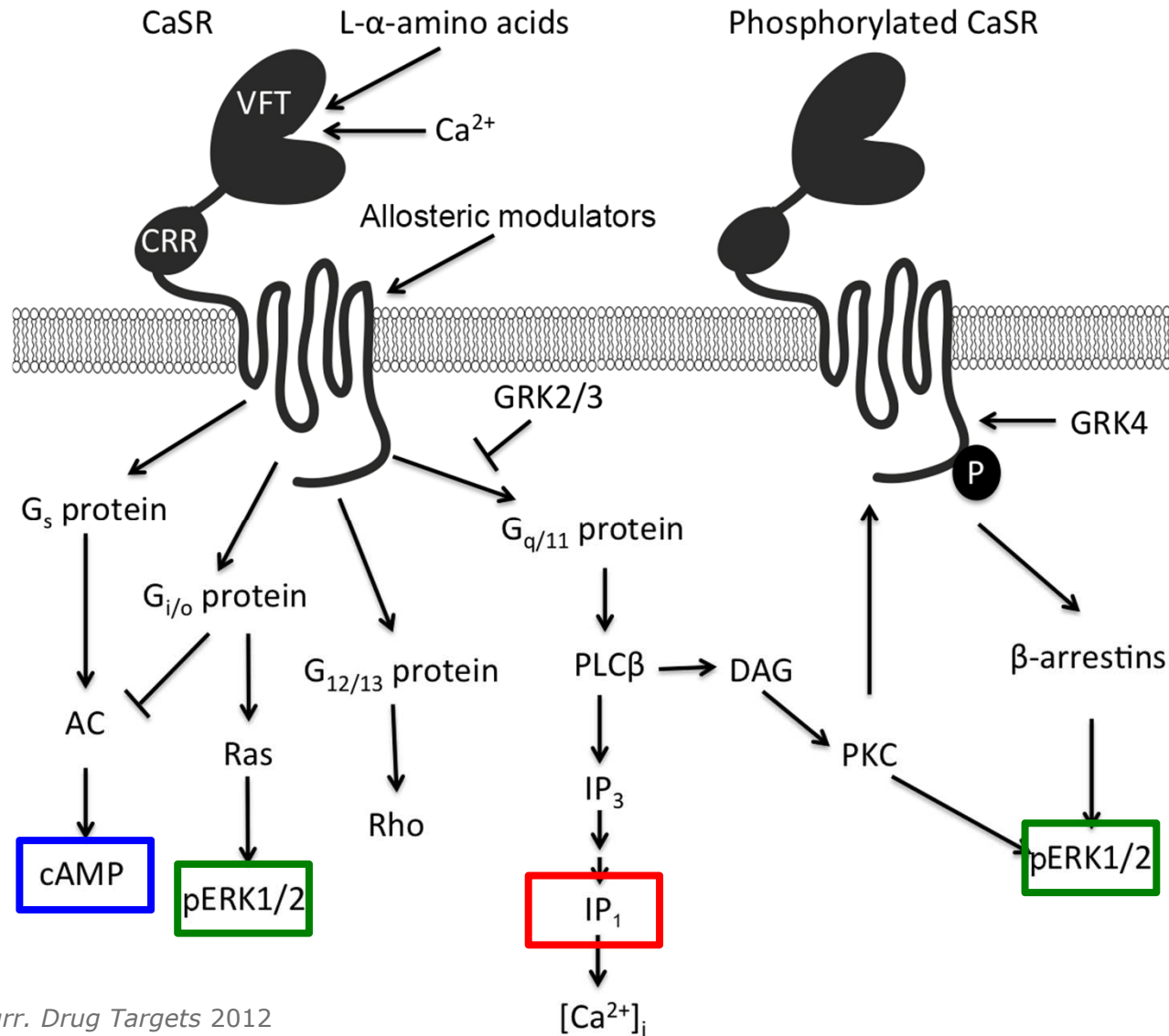


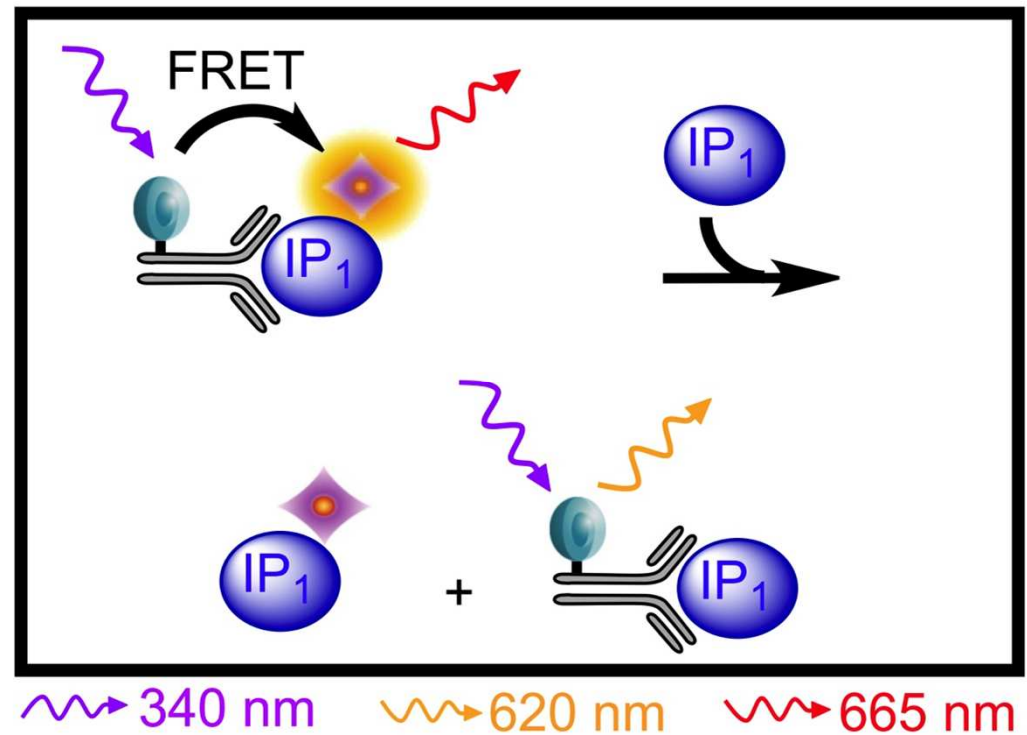
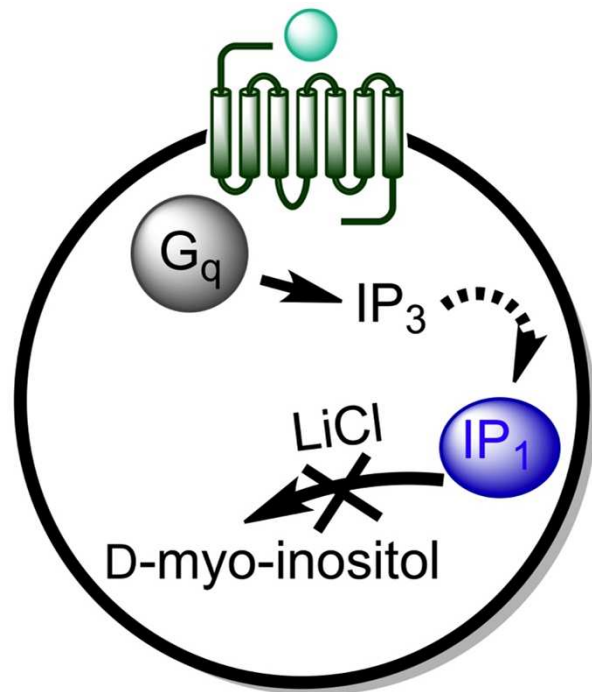
Biased signaling



- Ideally, we would like to measure all possible pathways individually for each ligand.
- Require efficient pharmacological assays.

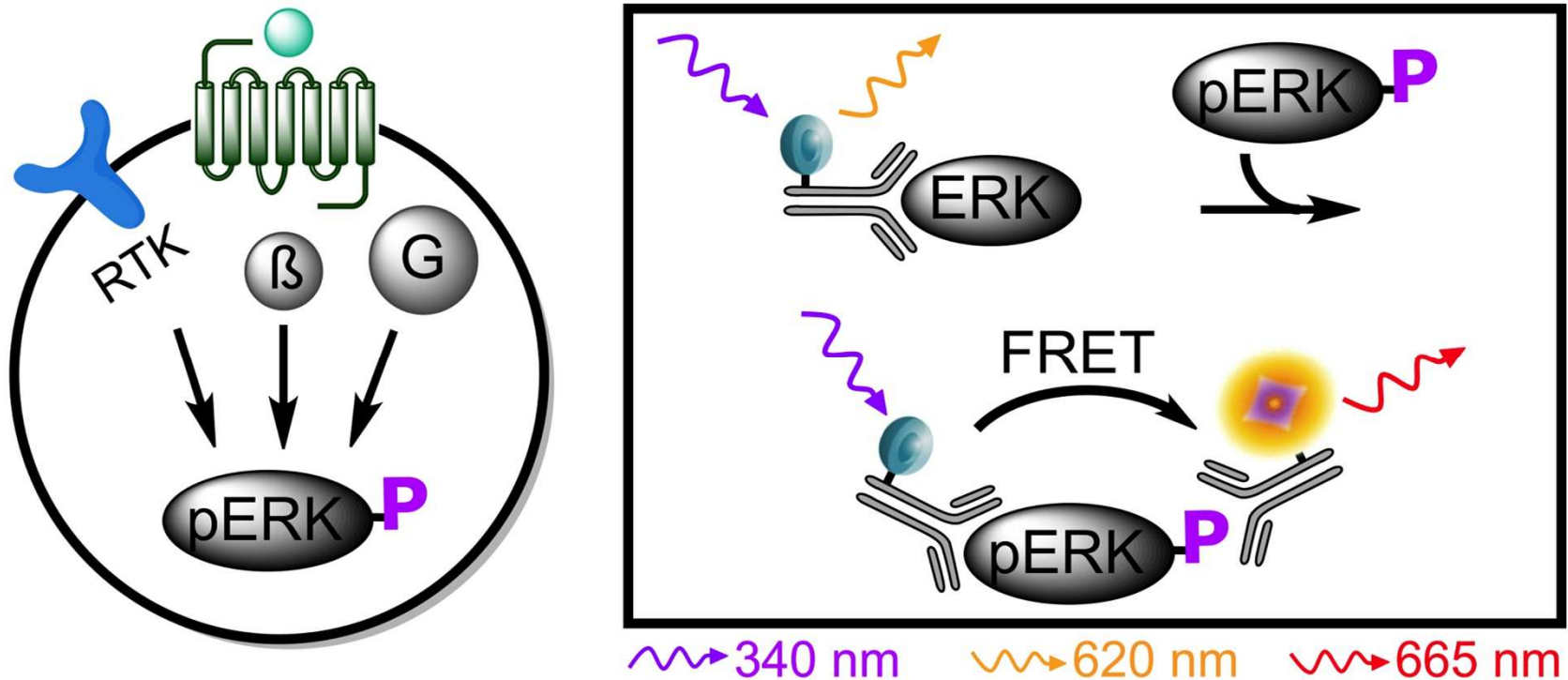
Is CaSR signaling biased?



HTRF assay of IP₁ generation

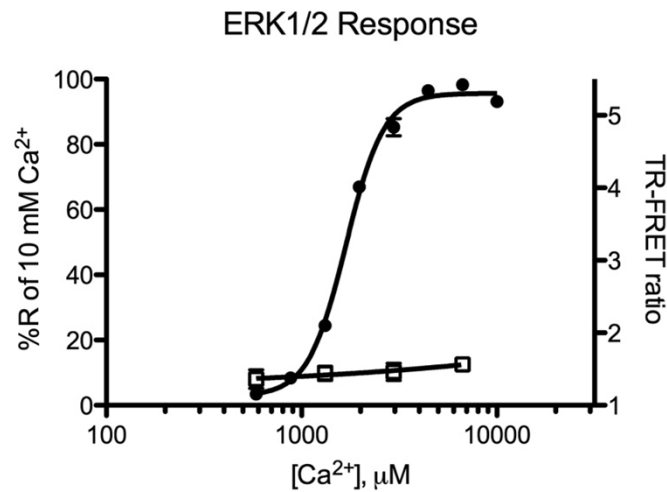
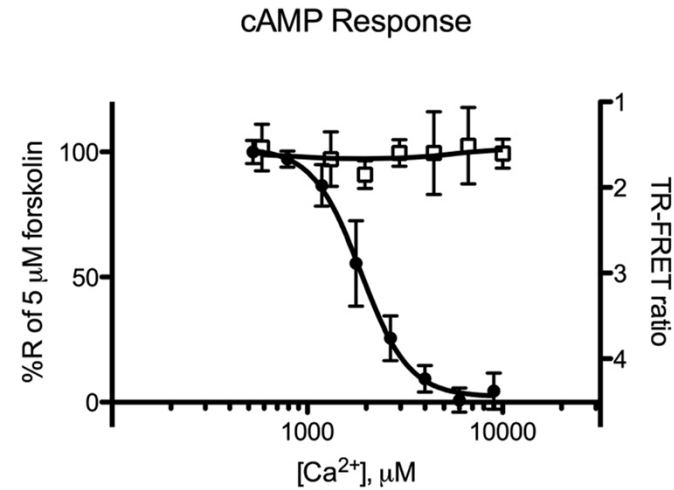
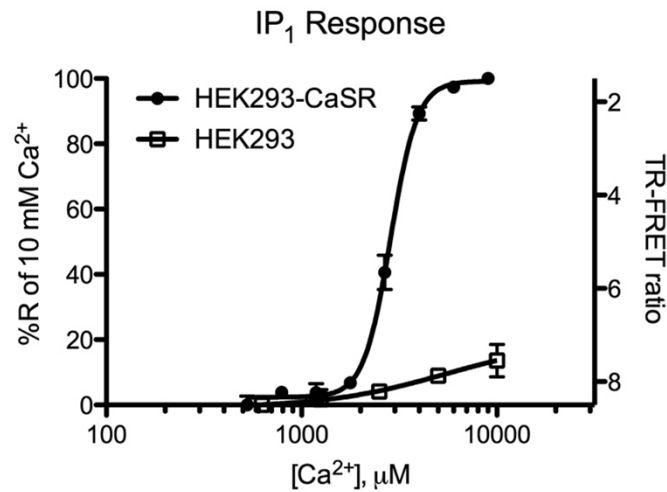
- 384 well format
- HEK293 cells in suspension
- Plates read on EnVision (PerkinElmer)
- cAMP assay function in similar fashion

HTRF assay of ERK1/2 phosphorylation



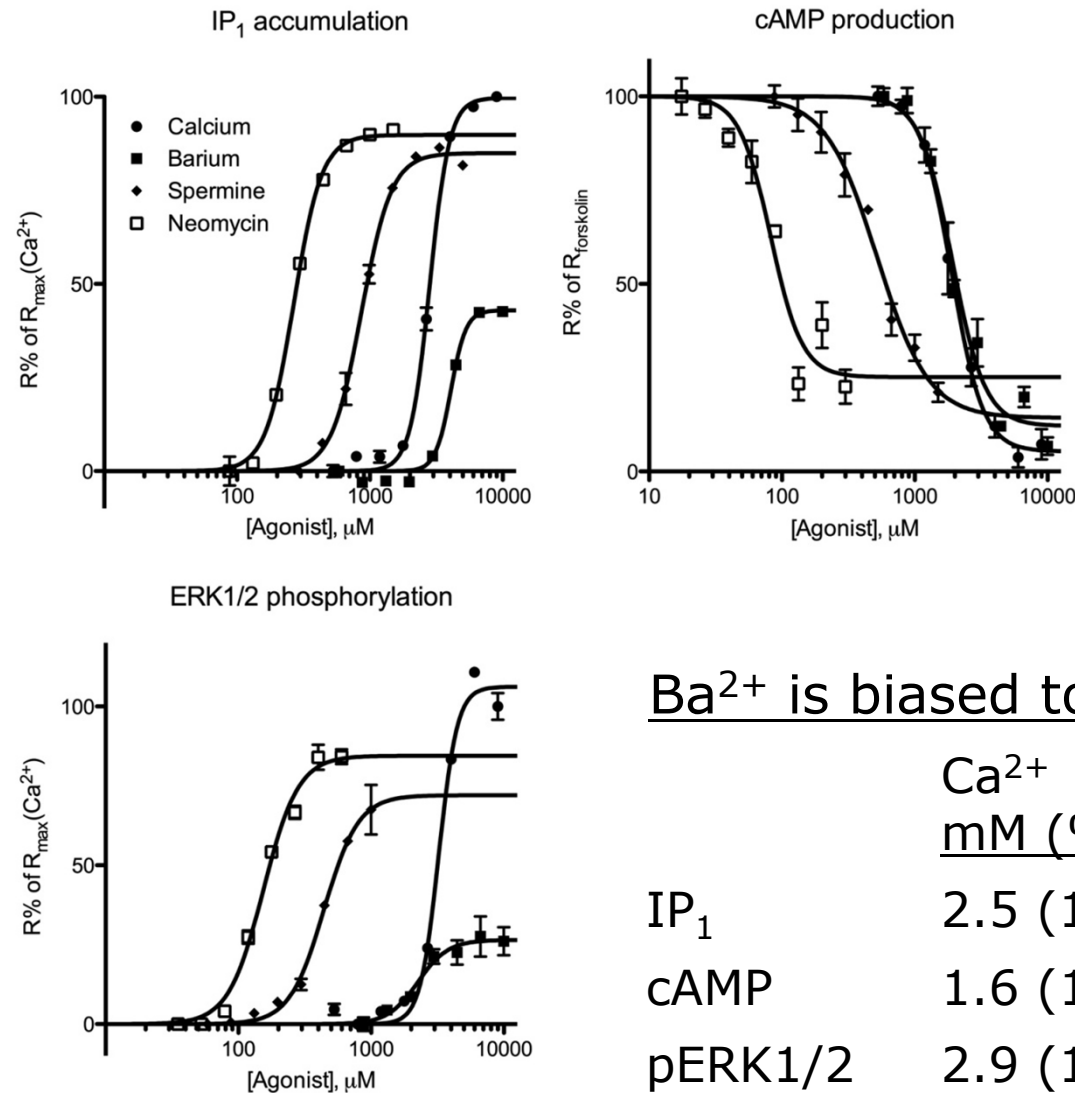
- HEK293 adherent cells in 96 well plates
- transfer supernatant to 384 well HTRF assay plate
- Plates read on EnVision (PerkinElmer)

Ca²⁺ agonist response



Pathway/Ligand	Ca ²⁺ , mM (%)
IP ₁	2.5 (100)
cAMP	1.6 (100)
pERK1/2	2.9 (100)

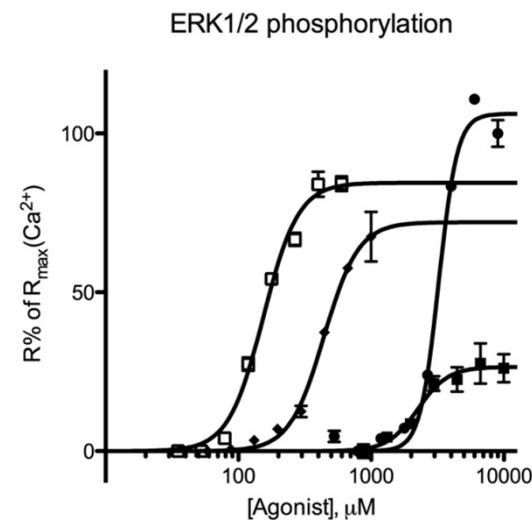
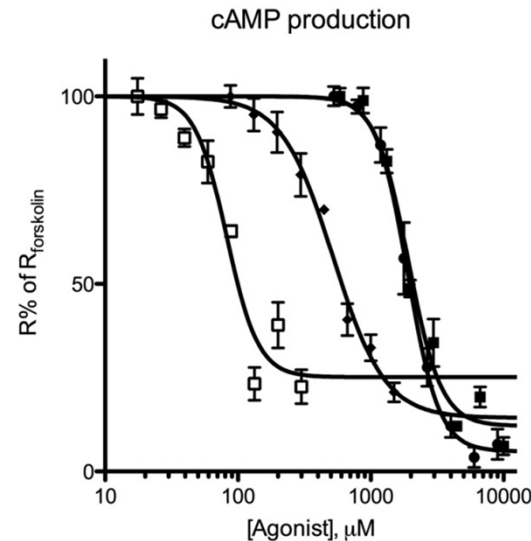
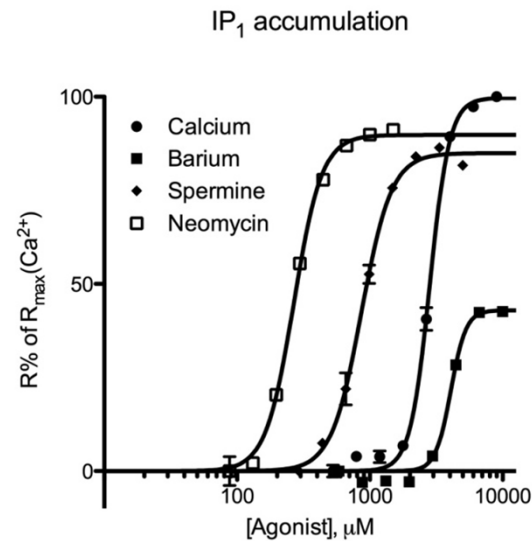
Agonist signaling bias (example of 12 tested agonists)



Ba²⁺ is biased towards cAMP inhibition

	Ca ²⁺ mM (%)	Ba ²⁺ mM (%)
IP ₁	2.5 (100)	3.5 (42)
cAMP	1.6 (100)	1.7 (84)
pERK1/2	2.9 (100)	2.4 (40)

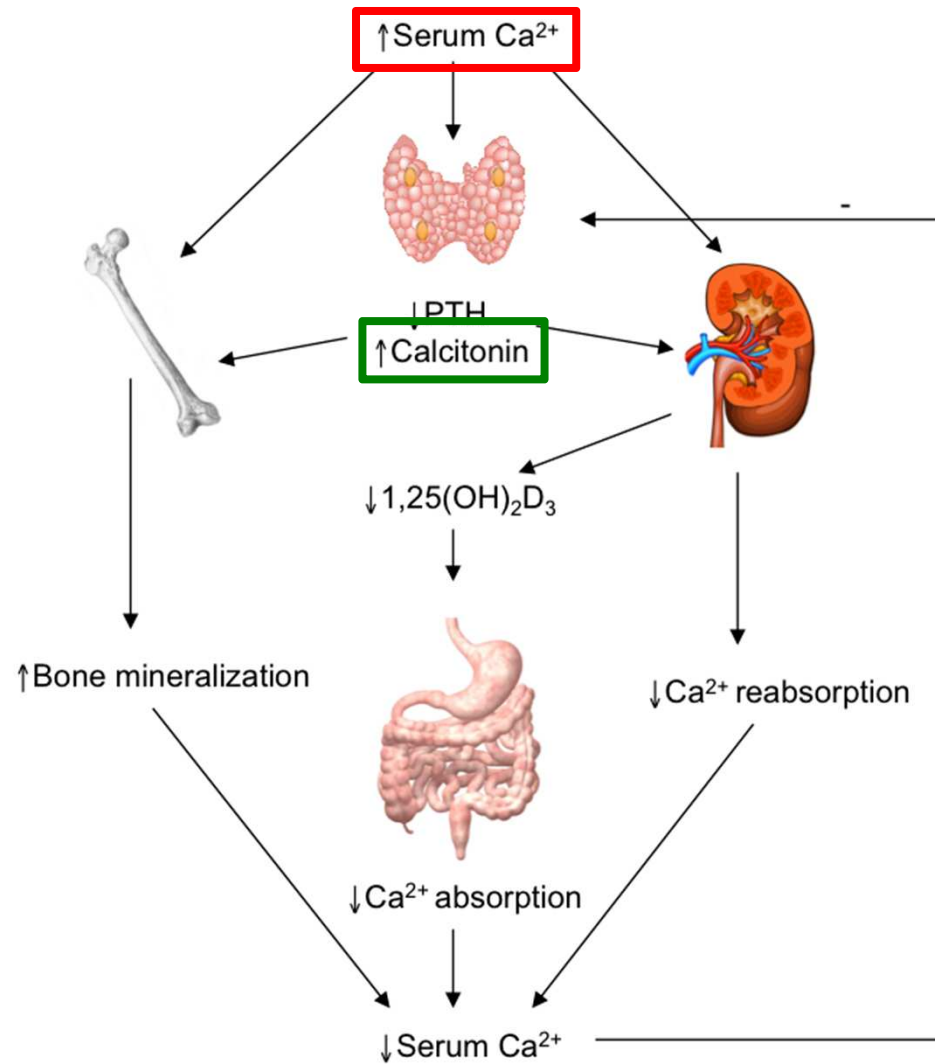
Agonist signaling bias (example of 12 tested agonists)



Spermine is biased towards cAMP inhibition and pERK activation

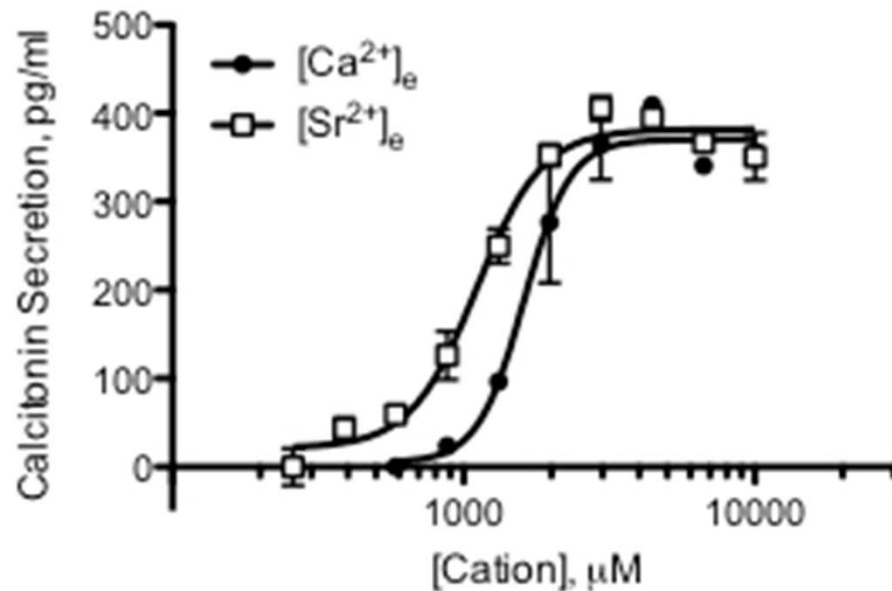
	<u>Ca²⁺ mM (%)</u>	<u>Spermine mM (%)</u>
IP ₁	2.5 (100)	0.82 (87)
cAMP	1.6 (100)	0.41 (104)
pERK1/2	2.9 (100)	0.40 (55)

Serum $[Ca^{2+}]$ regulation



Rat thyroid carcinoma 6-23 cells express CaSR and release calcitonin

6-23 cells
Calcitonin release



CaSR-HEK293 cells
 IP_1 generation

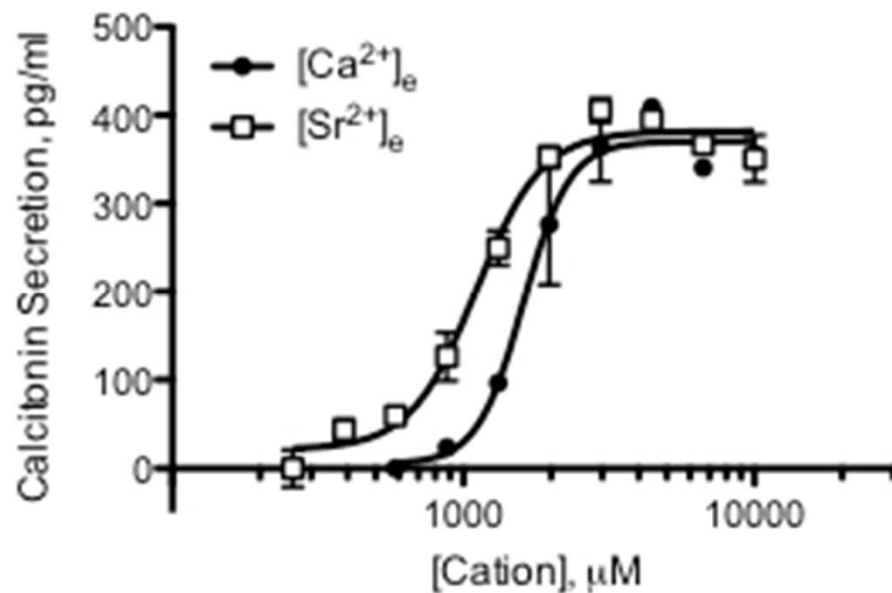
	Ca^{2+} mM (%)	Sr^{2+} mM (%)
IP_1	2.5 (100)	4.2 (78)



Potency rank-order does not correlate between calcitonin release and IP_1 generation

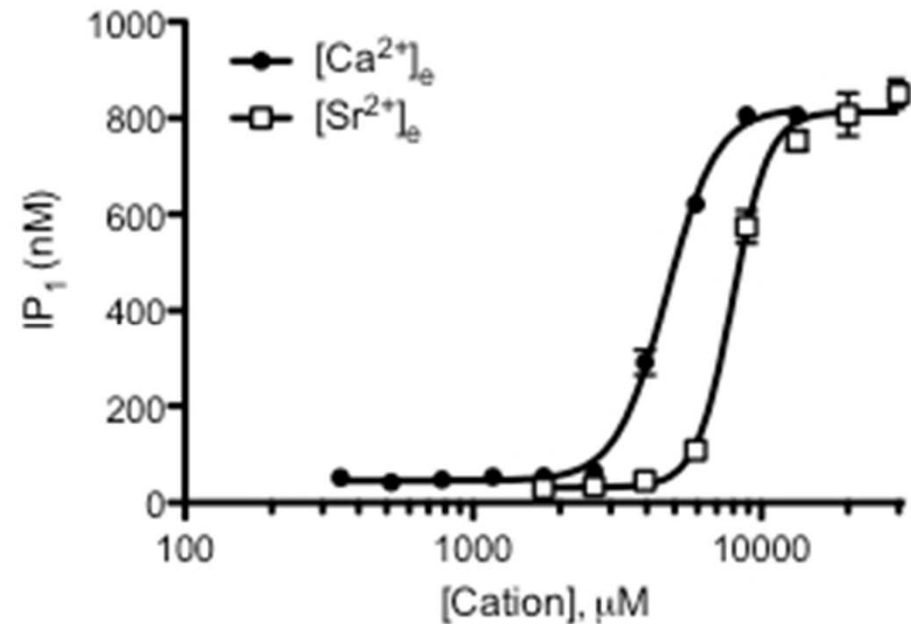
6-23 cells

Calcitonin release



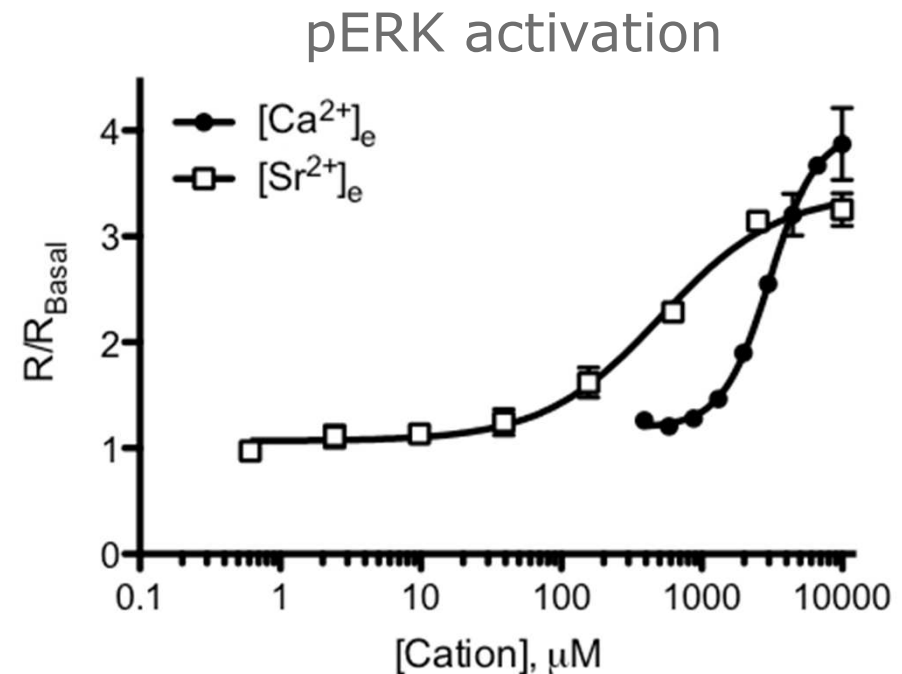
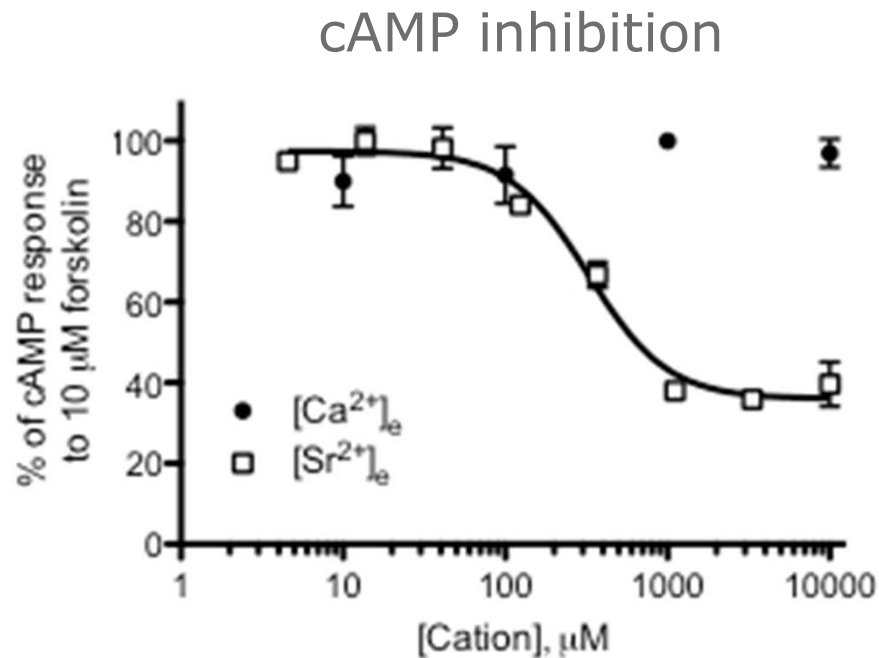
6-23 cells

IP_1 generation



Sr^{2+} is more potent than Ca^{2+} in calcitonin release but less potent in IP_1 generation indicate involvement of additional pathways and biased agonism.

Potency rank-order correlates between calcitonin release and cAMP inhibition and pERK activation



However, pathway inhibitors indicate that these pathways are not responsible for the increased potency of Sr^{2+} in mediating calcitonin release.

Conclusions

- HTFR assays are effective in measuring the major signaling pathways activated by G protein-coupled receptors
- CaSR agonists have different signaling profiles in cell lines with either recombinant or endogenous receptor expression.
- The active CaSR have multiple conformations with preference for different signaling pathways.
- Development of biased ligands might improve efficacy/side-effect profile for drugs.
- HTRF assays highly efficient for measurement of biased signaling.
 - pERK assay very efficient compared with traditional Western blot techniques
 - However, like WB, it cannot discriminate which pathways that lead to the observed pERK activation



Acknowledgements

Department of Drug Design and Pharmacology, University of Copenhagen

Alex Rojas Bie Thomsen

Maja Hvidtfelt

Stine Engesgaard Jacobsen

LEO Pharma A/S

Jesper Worm

Martin Stahlhut

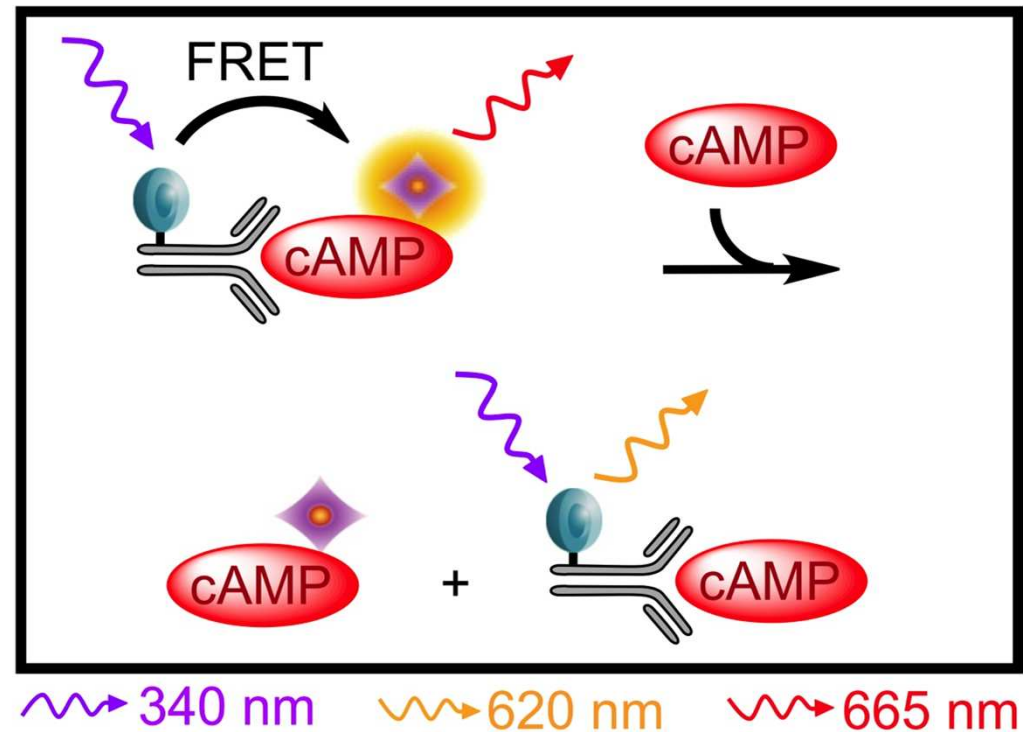
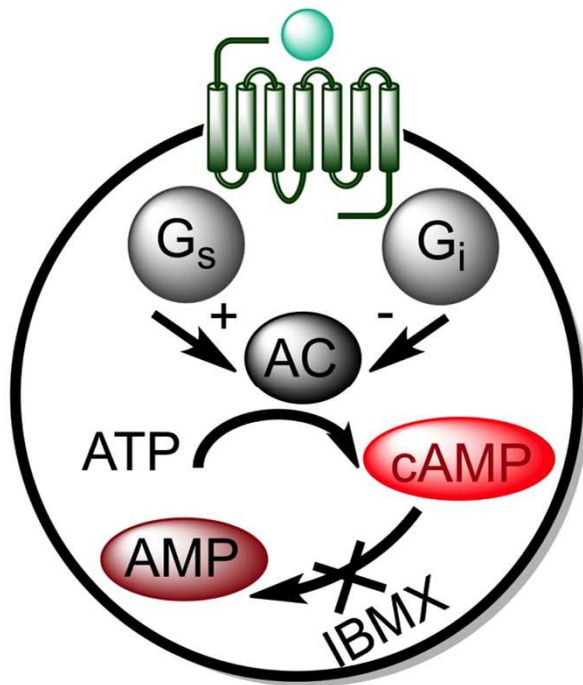
Markus Latta

Financial support:

Drug Research Academy, Leo Pharma A/S, Aase & Ejner Danielsens Foundation,
Beckett-Foundation



HTRF assay of cAMP generation



- 384 well format
- HEK293 cells in suspension
- Plates read on EnVision (PerkinElmer)